

A Ghastly Voyage.

I was in Nassau for several months on the interest of the Confederate Government; and among the queer things which happened in that connection was the arrival of a couple of men with an invention which they desired to sell to the C. S. A.

It was about the time that torpedoes were coming into use in our Southern bays and rivers, and when the Federals had tightened their grip on the blockade so that not more than one runner out of six could get in. These strangers had invented a submarine torpedo boat. One was a Frenchman and the other English, the work had been done in England. The boat was brought to Nassau by a British steamer, and it was there that the Confederate Government were invited to examine her. The boat was supposed to have been constructed on scientific principles. She was of iron, 26 feet long, 5 feet beam, and a little over 4 feet depth of hold. She was propelled by an atmospheric engine, and was intended to make her way in any direction below the surface. In attacking a vessel she would sink her low her, attach a torpedo to her bottom, and then back off and explode it by electricity. Just how the torpedo was to be attached I can't tell you, though it was plainly illustrated at the time.

The boat arrived at Nassau in pieces, and for fear that some of the Federal spies in the port would get on to the invention, the boxes were carted off up the country to a sea shore plantation, and it was there that we found the boat after she had been put together. That she would run on the surface and below it was demonstrated to our satisfaction in a few hours. Steering by compass when below the surface, she preserved a course as straight as an arrow, making a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour, and remaining below some forty to sixty minutes. The problem of how to get rid of the Federal blockaders seemed to have been solved. With such a boat as that in Charleston harbor the whole Yankee fleet would be terrorized.

The only points upon which we had doubts was the working of the torpedo. If that failed to work, then the boat was of little use. The inventors had not yet made a practical torpedo test, and they seemed to hesitate. However, when they were told that the success of a sale depended upon a practical illustration, they asked for two or three days' time. I presume they made experiments during this interval, for when we visited them again they were quite prepared. An old schooner had been towed up from Nassau and anchored a mile off shore in seventy feet of water, and they were to practice on her. They seemed to have perfect confidence in themselves as they shut themselves up in the boat and sank below the surface, and we had very little doubt of their success.

There wasn't a ripple by which we could trace the progress of the boat, and after giving her twelve minutes' time we began to expect the explosion. We waited a full hour, and were then satisfied that something was wrong. After two hours had gone by a couple of men rowed off to the schooner, but no signs of the torpedo boat could be seen. Three weeks later the boat was washed up on the shore of one of the small islands to the south. The was bent, and bruised, and broken, and in her hold the corpses of the two inventors were washing about. The torpedo had not exploded, but the engine had broken down, and the poor fellows had lain at the bottom of the sea until their fresh air was exhausted, and then died a horrible death.

Some Embarrassed People.

BY M. QUADE.

He came to me in the car as we were jogging along over the Erie, and, without any preliminary palaver about the weather or the crops or the Bulgarian question, he asked:

"Do you see that couple on the right?"

"Yes."

"Purty good-looking woman."

"She is that."

"Got on some nice togs?"

"Yes."

"What do you think of the man?"

"Oh, he seems to be a sensible sort of a man—probably a villager or a farmer."

"Yes; he lives back here in a small town, and he's a purty good fellow."

"Then you know him?"

"Well, kinder. Say, I'm in a sort of box, and want a little advice."

"Well?"

"Well, that woman used to be my wife. We were divorced about a year ago, and she's now married to him, and they're on their bridal tour, or too er, or whatever you call it. I'm kinder embarrassed to know just what policy to pursue, but you can see the case from a neutral standpoint. Now, then, shall I knock his head off, treat 'em with cold contempt or go over and wish 'em much joy?"

"What were the grounds for divorce?"

"We fit too much. I wanted to be boss, and so did she. She'll either boss that chap or break his neck."

"Do they know you are here?"

"Oh, yes, and I s'pose they're kinder embarrassed, too. It seems a case where some proceedings ought to be taken."

"A row won't help you any."

"No, I s'pose not, but if I could only get Mary mad, you'd hear some of the biggest spitting and jawing which ever fell on mortal ears. Say, she's married on me at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and kept it up until midnight without ever stopping over language you never heard."

"Will attend thought ever stopping over language you never heard."

"contempt would be a wise"

NOTARY in this case. She how pert and she sits up there! Sho

does that to brag over me. She wants me to understand that I wasn't the only husband she could get. If I treat 'em with silent contempt how is she to find out that I'm now on my way to marry the Widder Belden, who brings me a thumping big farm and \$3,000 in cash? I want Mary to know that. The day she left me she said I was too pizen mean to marry the fat woman in a side-show, and I want her to know that I was engaged to a staving looking woman in less than six weeks. I think I'll go over and have a talk with 'em."

"Well, don't raise any row."

"Oh, I shan't, unless the fellow begins to bluster around."

He went up the aisle to the water-cooler, and I changed my seat to the one behind the couple. When the man came back he stopped in front of them and held out his hand to the man and said:

"Hallo! Jim; going down to New York?"

"Yes," replied the other, as they shook.

"Kind of a bridal too er, eh?"

"Yes."

"Got my old woman along, I see?"

"Y yes," was the jerky reply.

"Well, Mary," he said, as he turned to her, "so you've got another man, eh?"

"None o' your business, Tom Lapham!"

"Oh, it ain't! Same old Mary, I see! That's just the chin-music you used to give me when I asked why dinner wasn't ready."

"You shut up!"

"That's more of it! Seems almost as if we were living together again, and I was dodging the broom stick. I shall be married Saturday."

"Humph!"

"Humph! Well, you bet it's humph! She's four times as good-looking as you are, and has a big farm and \$3,000 in cash!"

"Don't believe it!"

"Same old Mary! Sounds perfectly natural to hear you call me a dog gone liar. We'll be down to New York Sunday night, and mebbe will stop at the same hotel you do."

"No, you won't!"

"Yes, we will!"

"You shan't!"

"We shall!"

"See here, Tom," said the bridegroom, who was red clear back to his collar button, "please let up. This is an embarrassing situation for me."

"Yes, I s'pose it is, Jim, and I'll do anything to oblige. Of course, you've married my old second-hand wife, and of course you don't want to be twitted of it. I see the p'int, Jim, and I'm done."

Mary got up with both fists doubled up and her fighting jaw on, but the bridegroom quieted her, and the divorced husband said to me as we walked to the rear of the car:

"Yes, it's kinder embarrassing to Jim, and I don't want to hurt his feelings. Kinder embarrassing for me, too, and for Mary; and I guess we'd better have a game of euchre. First time I ever had a divorced wife, or met her married to another man, and I didn't know exactly how to take it. Much obliged for your kindness, and I order the ace of spades up."

The Hudson Bay Company.

The opening of the annual fur sales of this company in London recently gave promise of higher prices for furs and larger profit for stockholders. The opening sales were those of beaver furs, and in the course of the first day an advance of 25 per cent. in prices was reached. Last year prices ranged 28 per cent. in advance of the preceding year, and the recent advance consequently places prices 53 per cent. ahead of those ruling two years ago. In connection with the advance it is stated that private stocks of furs are very small everywhere. The catch made by the company during the year was fully up to the average. Under the circumstances the prospects of large dividends to stockholders are encouraging. The following is a table of profits and dividends paid each year since 1881:

Year	Profits on furs	Dividends
1881-82	\$ 88,159	14s.
1882-83	28,462	12s.
1883-84	130,217	22s.
1884-85	41,304	12s.
1885-86	74,670	12s.

Two striking features will be observed in the above table—one, the extreme fluctuations both of the profits on furs and the dividends paid; the other, the close correspondence between the two sets of fluctuations. The dividends rise or fall almost step by step with the results of the fur sales. The Hudson Bay Company's capital, as given by the London Financial News, is divided into 100,000 shares, and every \$5,000 of profit earned means a shilling of dividend, allowing about 15 per cent. for expenses. In 1883-84 the company had its golden year, when prices advanced 60 per cent. on beaver and proportionally on smaller skins. This nearly doubled the yield of the sales, and made a profit of £130,000, against £68,000 in the preceding year. Immediately after it came one of the worst seasons in the company's record. Prices fell 25 per cent. on beaver, and from 30 to 50 per cent. on other kinds. This reduced the profit on fur trading to £43,000, enough to have paid 6s. or 7s. per share, but the directors recommended that the balance should be carried forward. In 1885-86 there was a sharp recovery, the rise averaging 28 per cent. over-head. This made a difference of over £30,000 in the fur profits, raising them to £74,000. The directors, utilizing part of the balance brought forward from 1885, now divided 15s. per share. The total return to the shareholders in the five years was 63s. per share, which, on £13 shares, represents 25 per cent., or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the fur trading account alone.—Bradstreet.

Insurance Notices.

Philadelphia Board of Underwriters
AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands.
C. BREWER & CO.
1113 1/2

Boston Board of Underwriters.
AGENTS for the Hawaiian Islands.
C. BREWER & CO.
HAMBURG BREMEN
Fire Insurance Company.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
1113 1/2

HAMBURG—MACDEBURG
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE and Machinery Insured against Fire on the most favorable terms.
A. JAEGER,
1113 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

ORIENT
Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH ASSETS JAN 1ST, 1884 : : \$1,411,894.41

Takes risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER,
1113 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Assets Jan. 1st, 1884 : : \$1,595,550.34.

Takes Risks against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Machinery and Furniture on favorable terms. A. JAEGER,
1113 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.
—HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT—
(INCORPORATED 1810.)

Assets Jan. 1, 1887, \$5,055,946.45.

Having established an agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned is prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Machinery, on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.
C. O. BERGER,
1113 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
For Sea, River & Land Transport
—OF DRESDEN—

Having established an Agency at Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas
—AT THE—
Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.
1113 1/2 Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
—OF STETTIN—
(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

Capital : : Reichsmarks 9,000,000.

The undersigned having been appointed agent of the above Company for the Hawaiian Islands, is prepared to accept risks against Fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Foodstuffs, Sugar Mills, &c., on the most favorable terms. Losses promptly adjusted and PAYABLE HERE.

H. RIEMENSCHNEIDER,
1113 1/2 At Wilger & Co.,

GERMAN LLOYD
Marine Insurance Company,
—OF BERLIN—

FORTUNA
General Insurance Company,
—OF BERLIN—

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take

Risks against the Danger of the Seas at the Most Reasonable Rates, and on the Most Favorable Terms.
1113 1/2 F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.



A. JAEGER, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.
1113 1/2

The Liverpool & London & Globe
INSURANCE CO.

ASSETS : : \$31,161,000
NET INCOME : : \$9,000,000
CLAIMS PAID : : \$88,714,000

Have established an agency in Honolulu for the Hawaiian Islands, and the undersigned are prepared to write risks against

FIRE ON BUILDINGS,
MERCHANDISE & DWELLINGS

On favorable terms. Dwelling Risks a Specialty. Detached dwellings and contents insured for a period of three years, for two premiums in advance. Losses promptly adjusted and payable here.
1113 1/2 BISHOP & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE

LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE
Insurance Agents

—AGENTS FOR THE—
New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.
—OF BOSTON—

Aetna Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HARTFORD—

Union Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
—OF SAN FRANCISCO—

FOR SALE!
ONE TRAM CAR AND 200 feet of T. Rails, six pounds to the foot, with Bolts and Fish Plates complete. Suitable for Warehouse or Plantation use. Apply to
1113 1/2 HOLLISTER & CO.

Insurance Notices.

The Agent for the British Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) has received instructions to Reduce the Rates of Insurance between Honolulu and Ports in the Pacific, and is now prepared to issue Policies at the lowest rates, with a special reduction on freight for steamers.
THEO. H. DAVIES,
1113 1/2 Agent Brit. For. Mar. Ins. Co. Limited.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
—OF NEW YORK—

ASSETS DEC. 31st, 1884 : : \$103,878,478.31

—Policies Issued on the Life, Term Life and Endowment Plans.
1113 1/2 S. C. WILDER, Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company
—OF—
LONDON AND EDINBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1809.
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT DEC. 31, 1886:
1—Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000
2—Subscribed.....2,500,000
3—Paid up.....675,000
4—Fire Fund and Reserve as at 31st December, 1886.....1,886,458
5—Life and Annuity Funds.....4,292,488
6—Revenue Fire Branch.....1,228,533
7—Revenue Life & Annuity Branches.....530,671

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,
1113 1/2 Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Northern Assurance Company.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)

Accumulated Funds : : : : \$3,000,000

The agent of this Company in Honolulu has received instructions to

Reduce the Rates of Life Insurance
In this country to a minimum rate, without any extra premium for residence in the Hawaiian Islands.

Among the principal advantages attaching to a Life Policy in the "NORTHERN," attention is specially drawn to the following:

SURRENDER VALUES of Lapsed Policies are held at the disposal of the Assured for Six Years.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of Claims, without deduction of discount.

ABOLITION of restrictions on Foreign Travel and Residence.
THEO. H. DAVIES,
1113 1/2 AGENT.

TRANS - - - ATLANTIC
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve, Reichs 6,000,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies, 101,620,000

Total.....Reichsmark 107,620,000

NORTH GERMAN
Fire Insurance Company,
—OF HAMBURG—

Capital of the Co. & Reserve Reichs 8,820,000
Capital their Re-Insurance Companies 35,900,000

Total.....Reichsmarks 44,720,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above three companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, Foodstuffs, Machinery, &c., Sugar and Rice Mills, and vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO.,
1113 1/2

THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
—OF THE UNITED STATES—
120 Broadway, New York.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1859.)

Issues Policies on all the best Plans, among which are to be found many of the most desirable, containing features not yet in use in other companies, aiming to the comfort and security of the POLICY HOLDERS.

This Company may be safely called the Pioneer in most of the important insurance reforms, and for this reason as well as many others, it now transacts the largest yearly business done by any one company in the world. Policies are both

NON-FORFEITABLE AND INDISPUTABLE.

ASSETS, January 1, 1886.....\$ 66,553,387 50
LIABILITIES, 4 per cent. valuation.....\$2,491,148 37

SURPLUS.....\$ 13,862,239 13

(SURPLUS on N. Y. Standard 4 1/2 per cent. interest, \$17,495,329 40.)

Surplus over Liabilities, on every standard of valuation, larger than that of any other life assurance company.

NEW ASSURANCE IN 1885.....\$ 99,011,378 00
OUTSTANDING ASSURANCE.....\$37,338,246 00
Total paid Policyholders in 1885.....\$ 7,138,689 05

Policyholders since organization.....\$8,211,175 63
Income.....\$16,590,053 13

EVERY POLICY BECOMES INCONTESTABLE
As soon as it has been three years in force, and it is a part of the written contract that every incontestable policy shall be paid, without rebate of interest, immediately upon the receipt by the Society of satisfactory proofs of death.

Of 1,041 death claims, amounting to \$3,943,892, paid in 1885.

402 were paid the very day proofs were received; amount, \$1,598,253.

731 were paid within 5 days after receipt; amount, \$2,345,639.

\$83 within 10 days; amount, \$2,017,789.

1,042 within 60 days; amount, \$1,700,102.

\$0 after 60 days; amount, \$285,394.

No other Company can show a Record for Promptness approaching that of the EQUITABLE.

Even the brief delays indicated above, were owing to the failure of claimants, chiefly at remote points, to furnish promptly the requisite legal release, and not to any lack of promptness on the part of the Society.

CONTESTED CLAIMS—NONE.
The Society issues a plain and simple contract of Assurance, free from burdensome and technical conditions. NON-FORFEITABLE and INCONTESTABLE after three years.

All Policies as soon as they become incontestable are Payable IMMEDIATELY upon the receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, and without the delay of sixty or ninety days, usual with other companies.

For pamphlets or full particulars, apply to
ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT
1113 1/2 Agent, Hawaiian Islands.

A. M. HEWETT,
Stationer and Newsdealer

Plantation Books & Blanks
—A SPECIALTY—
All the Latest Periodicals on Hand!
Island orders entrusted to my care will be filled with promptness.
MERCHANT ST., : : HONOLULU
Bell Telephone, 602. Mutual Telephone, 371.
[1113 1/2]

FOR SALE!
AN AI WHALE BOAT FOR SALE CHEAP. Has just undergone a thorough repair by an expert and is now in better condition for channel use than a new one, being better fitted and stronger.
Enquire of
J. A. DOWER,
Mutual Telephone 225.
[1113 1/2]

Insurance Notices.

Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the beginning, the Equitable has been the pioneer in all reforms affecting the security, convenience, and advantage of policy holders. It was the first company to issue incontestable policies; the first to make such policies payable immediately, instead of after the delay of a stipulated number of months; the first to simplify the policy contract, and remove from the business technical and confusing complications; the first to apply the Tontine principle to life assurance; the first to issue a policy guaranteeing the payment of the entire reserve and a full share of the accumulated profits to each policy holder at the end of a stipulated period the first to introduce the Semi-Tontine policy, which, in addition to all the ultimate advantages secured under the Tontine system, is "non-forfeiting," and has a surrender value during its earlier years.

During the twenty-six years and a half of its history, it has written \$105,000,000 more of assurance than any other company during the same period!

No other company has approached the Equitable in the success achieved and surplus accumulated, and the results of management in the past furnish the best guarantee for the future, to intending assurers.

Assets, January 1, 1886.....\$ 66,553,387 50
Liabilities, 4 per cent. valuation.....\$2,491,148 37

Surplus.....\$ 13,862,239 13
(Surplus on N. Y. Standard 4 1/2 per cent. interest, \$17,495,329 40.)

New Assurance in 1885.....\$ 99,011,378 00
Outstanding Assurance.....\$37,338,246 00

Total Paid Policyholders in 1885.....\$ 7,138,689 05
Paid Policyholders since organization.....\$8,211,175 63
Income.....\$16,590,053 13

Insurance issued on all approved plans.
ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT,
General Agent for Hawaiian Islands

FRED. PHILP, C. BREWER & CO.,
Successor to Peter Dalton.

SADDLE & HARNESS
MANUFACTURER,
92 KING STREET, HONOLULU

—Bell Telephone No. 111.—

Begs to inform his friends and the public that having bought the good will, stock and fixtures of his predecessor he speaks a share of the patronage of the public in Honolulu, and the Hawaiian Islands, and that notwithstanding the depression of trade and all the annoyances that the consumer has to submit to by the introduction of CHEAP IMPORTED HARNESS and machine-made work, he is able to supply to his customers as heretofore, a FIRST-CLASS

Hand-Made Harness!

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction, at a fair remunerative price. He uses only the Best Materials in

Gold, Silver, Nickel
—AND—
Rubber Mountings

And every article is made by Experienced Workmen under his personal supervision.